

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

Morgan and Sherman Have a Tilt on the Subject.

Cleveland, Morgan Said, Threw All His Force Against Free Silver

Because He had the "Congestive Chill" of Wall Street.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The vice-president, having laid before the Senate Mr. Morgan's silver resolutions, that Senator, in beginning his remarks today, said he had written a letter to the director of the mint last Saturday, asking him some questions as to the action of the treasury under the silver bill passed in 1876, and had a letter in reply in which the statement was made in substance that the coinage of the silver dollar purchased under that act was discretionary with the secretary of the treasury.

The coinage of silver dollars had in fact (Mr. Morgan said) stopped, and the idea was repudiated in the treasury that Congress in the act of 1876 did anything more than merely grant a discretionary permission to the secretary of the treasury to coin as much of the bullion purchased under that act as he might consider a necessary provision for the redemption of the certificates used in the purchase.

That act, moreover, on its face, as construed fairly and properly, and as understood at the time of its passage, that to provide for the redemption of a dollar note there must be a silver dollar coined and made up ready for redemption, and so forth, to millions.

But the secretary of the treasury in practice and theory had accepted a rule in his department, which it was held that it was entirely discretionary with him, and that amount should coin it. The object of the act of 1876 had been expressed in these words: "It being the established policy of the United States to maintain the metal on a parity with each other on the present legal ratio."

What did Congress mean (he asked) by putting that language in the act?

Mr. Butler—Is it true that the monthly mintage of silver dollars is now about 1,000,000, and that the bullion is being piled up in the treasury?

Mr. Morgan—Yes; \$50,000,000 worth a year. I want to know what we are going to do with the bullion, and how much of it is to be \$100,000,000 worth in the treasury.

Mr. Sherman—Are you not entirely satisfied as a lawyer that the discretion is left with the secretary?

Mr. Morgan—No, sir; neither as a lawyer, a senator, an American citizen, nor as a man of plain common sense.

Mr. Sherman—There is not the slightest doubt as to what was meant by the act of 1876.

Mr. Morgan—I know that when the conference committee made its report on that act I rose and wanted to know what they were doing, but I wanted to know I must not inquire into it.

of the committee. What lingering reservation the senator from Ohio made the conference report may have had for the purpose of questioning the act, to declare that there is no man of ordinary common sense in the United States who would not believe that it was the purpose of Congress that the two metals should be kept in parity in their circulating form.

Mr. Sherman—Undoubtedly. The language of the law is so plain that I don't see how anybody can doubt it. It declares that the silver dollar shall be of the same weight and value as the gold dollar, and that the gold dollar shall be of the same weight and value as the silver dollar.

Mr. Morgan—You may have understood it. Mr. Carlisle, to whom reference had been made in the committee, said that he did not support the act of July 14, 1870, and in the committee he said that he supports something worse than that.

Mr. Carlisle—Well, gold and silver money, Mr. Sherman—Different things. Mr. Sherman—They are not different. They are both money, and the gold dollar certificate issued there shall be behind it a dollar's worth of silver.

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RHODE ISLAND'S GUN

Does Not Seem to Have Hit the Democratic Mark.

Republicans Elect Governor, and the Legislature is for Aldrich.

Majority Rule Will Make Many Re-Elections Necessary.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—At 12.40 this morning the returns from all over the State were not all in, owing to the tedious counting necessary under the Australian system.

The returns at hand are sufficient, however, to indicate that there is no election for State officers with a probability of Republican plurality.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there is a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the Republican candidate for State officers.

Newport probably elects one representative, and it will require another election to determine the choice for the other four.

It requires 54 members of the Legislature to elect on joint ballot, and the Republicans have at present 51, with every probability of having elected six more.

The city of Providence went Democratic by about 400 majority, but the city assembly ticket is in doubt.

Pawtucket was carried by the Democrats by about 100, and Woonsocket by a little less. The Democrats were elected in Woonsocket is elected by 30, but the Pawtucket assembly ticket is in doubt.

The vote polled was the largest in the history of the State. The result is a surprise to the Democrats, who had expected several thousand people in the State whom the party managers can never locate.

MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT

Republicans Win in the Legislature—Democrats Have Little Hope.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—1.30.—The Republicans received the Legislature enough to guarantee them a majority on joint ballot. The Democrats conceded this at this hour and expected little more than a carrying a plurality for the Democratic State ticket.

The excitement died out after the news from Pawtucket came to hand. The crowds that had gathered in the city streets were dispersed and the big vote of the day with superior Republican management, was found to have been successful.

RESULT BEHIND A CLOUD.

Rhode Islanders Disgusted at the Workings of the Plurality Law.

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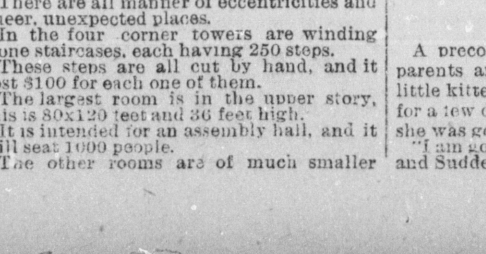
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his insignificant army over 1300 miles of unexplored desert, and through mountain defiles into this then wilderness, and recollecting how unerringly he planned for the future well-being of his followers, one cannot restrain the thought:

"Did this modern prophet in his imagination's eye that summer night, see through the mists of years the massive white pile that is now the Temple?"

But that July night when Brigham issued



After the secretary's report Mrs. Butler made a brief address, and introduced Dr. William Parkhurst, editor of Zion's Herald, who reviewed the work in Mexico. At the close of his address the conference adjourned.

Rev. J. M. Leonard presided at the **Temperance Anniversary** at the Methodist conference in the Win-

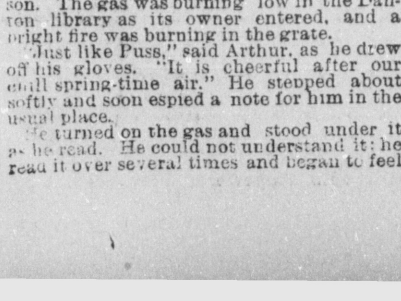
BOSTON, Monday, April 11
BUTTER—Prices have dropped 3¢ 4¢ 4¢ 1/2 lb. last week. The market was unsettled at the close and at present it is impossible to say where the decline will stop.
 Nor. creamery, extra, 25¢ 26¢; Western creamery, 25¢ 26¢; do. ex, 1st, 22¢ 23¢; do. 1st, 20¢ June creamery, extra, 18¢ 21¢; Franklin Co. (Mass.) creamery, extra, box, 25¢; do. extra dairy, 25¢; Vermont extra dairy, 22¢ 23¢; do. extra N. York, 22¢ 23¢; New York and Vermont extra dairy, 20¢ 21¢; do. 1st, 18¢ 20¢; Western dairy, 1st, 1

Raise your hat, boys, when you meet a girl or woman or elderly man that you know, be your acquaintance with him ever so slight.

Take of your hats, boys, whenever you enter a house, be it the home of poverty or wealth. For thus will you prove your worth to be possessed of the spirit that distinguishes the true gentleman.

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and 'dear' as used in that way is really a corruption of the French Dieu, God. Mon Dieu of France has become 'oh, dear' in English."

Take that innocent word "pshaw." Here we have another disguised oath. For "pshaw" is from the Spanish *¡shia!*, Portuguese *oxalla*, which words, from the guttural quality of the *j* and *x*, are pronounced much like "pshaw." The Portuguese form

make any suggestions.
Then the fun began.
There may be combinations that will make more fun than the one of map, thimble, bonnet, ribbons, feathers and needle; but there surely cannot be any.
One of the men took such a long thread that he had to drop the hat on the floor, then stand up and hold up his arm at its full length to draw the thread tight.

Madame Highnote—Make it \$5 and you
may announce me at £200 a night.

Love's Young Grammar.

Teacher—Parse "court."
Pupil—Court, a verb, active, indicative
mood, present tense, and agrees with all
the girls in the neighborhood."

edaine, with a rich garniture of very deep wine-colored velvet ribbon. The oddity of the gown is centred in the bodice, which is of the new long-pointed mode. It fits faultlessly, and the velvet ribbons taper to the slender points both back and front. The sleeves have pointed cuffs trimmed with ivet, and the long, pointed bell skirt has a single band of velvet about the bottom. The hat is of lavender straw, with a

upper 5th v., a witch of a girl, who is tall and slim and graceful, with a great deal of vivacity, will wear an exceedingly fetching frock of golden brown crepon, spotted with little pin head dots of white. It has sleeves of Irish point and a labot of rose chiffon. The short bodice is smoothed over a fitted lining and has a corsé of rose velvet ribbons. The skirt is long and plain except for a box

THE LATEST.

lace frill. In particulars this hat is of fine
tipped yellow straw, with rough black
taw for crown ton. The bow is of black
elvet, the lace white, the flowers lilacs of
the valley, with at their base a knot of blue

changed his mind," because he thought he a detective or policeman, and feared his chances for escape were spoiled.

Taking No Chances

"Is Fletcher sure his wife's goodie is dead?" "He must be. I see he's offering £10 reward for it."



ased to mail to you, securely sealed
ll marks, a copy of our treatise on
ment of the Decline of Manhood
bility. Also sample of the Irving
ose stamp to cover postage.
Respectfully Yours,
GAYLOR INSTITUTE, 86 Fifth Avenue, New York.
wweovly mh1

was given to him by Henry Irving, whilst, for pictures, he has so many that the largest of etchings and engravings are hung in the kitchen. He resides with his wife in the prettiest little flat imaginable in Victoria st.

POPE LEO'S GENEROUS HAND.

It Has Been Drawn Upon by Speculators and Merchants Until His Private Fortune is Crippled.

“SOMETHING like the half of the forty-five millions,” says a letter in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, “which Pope Pius IX. left to his successor was used in purchasing Roman building

bonds and in property investments, because the high rate of interest received from the Rothschild and Montagu houses was not sufficient. The building fever attacked the clerical nobility of Rome, and the golden dreams of a rapidly developing city soon permeated the anachronistic aristocracy. Money was paid for the Drinking Water Company, of the omnibus companies of Rome and Palermo, of the Banco di Roma, etc.

Money was invested in other undertakings, but the loans made to those who superintended the construction of the houses outside the gates of the city, and the ration thus became a party to the financial decay of the place. These buildings were the first to be erected, and they cost more than 200,000,000 lire, hardly bringing in enough money to keep them in the condition.

At the end of the Vatican by a fall in the

the high price of some of the bonds it owned and the fact that the money loaned to the pope was money loaned to the nobles and merchants rather than only upon the good will of the pope himself. The pope's reaction to the crisis in which now seems to have reached its climax, Prince Boncompagni recently admitted, was not a particularly brilliant one in much praise, as not even a note had been made out for the money loaned to the pope. The pope, however, was responsible for this careless financial system, which he had allowed to develop. He had no assets that he did not nothing without the pope's approval. He had not forgotten his command, Monsignor Davigel, for example, had the pope write all his directions to him.

Sterbini, the papal secretary. It is said, often with a certain amount of exaggeration, however, his holiness always took from his private purse. At the time of the impending bankruptcy of the Banco di Roma, the pope's private secretary, Monsignor Davigel, a councillor of the Banco di Roma. The bank needed 1,000,000 lire. But where was the money to be found? The pope's private secretary, Monsignor Davigel, was the only person who could find the money. The last source was the pope.

Sterbini rode to the Vatican, while the pope's private secretary, Monsignor Davigel, remained in Rome.

Charles Theobald, the Duke de Bonarzo, Commander Rosellini, and others, stated that the pope's heart warmed at the cheering hearts his reappearance. An hour later the pope returned to the balcony waving a white cloth, which his friends might see that his mission had been successful.

"The pope also gave large sums of his private fortune to merchants, making no distinction of rank or position. For instance, 400,000 lire to a great landed proprietor, although he had been one of the fiercest enemies of the pope. Furthermore, the pope, despite the loans, is still great enough for him to remain, as he has been, the ruler of Southern Italy."

"The private staff of the pope is in his own hands. He carries the key himself to the treasury of his church. To the pope's private staff he has given the right to be admitted to the arts and sciences. The influence of Peter's pence would not be sufficient for these expenditures."

REPLY-PAID POSTAL CARDS.

The postmaster-general states in his annual report that, upon the proposition of the United States, it was agreed by the delegates of the Postal Union at their recent meeting in Vienna that every country should supply the public with a reply-paid postal card.

Such cards have been in use in Austria for many years and would be economical and convenient for the traveler, as well as for foreign correspondence. They are composed of two inseparable postal cards, folded in the form of a letter. They are used to great advantage.

A correspondent can ensure a correctly addressed and promptly prompt answer by printing his full address on the reply fold of the card before it is mailed, on its first journey, being filled so as to cover the reply address. The receiver has simply to

the inquiry card, and remail it.

If one does not care to preserve the inquiry card, the card must be discarded. The card itself need not be separated. In that case, a reply perfectly intelligible, unequivocal, and complete can be written on the card itself. The card may be written in one or two words, in answer to a direct question.

For example, "Yes" or "No," or "Forty," or "All Temple Place," or "Boston," or "Smith," or "Jones," or "paid," or "no." The card may be signed with initials or full name, without any heading of place or date, and may be written in pencil or ink. The inquiry card, conveyed as full and definite an answer, and slow as plainly when, where, and how, may be written in pencil or ink on an ordinary card or letter: that contains, besides place, date and address, a summary of the inquiry.

The first reply-hand postal card received by the writer of this article travelled a distance of 1,000 miles, and was answered by Josef Bernhaupt, post-director at Beroun, Bohemia, and was written in German.

It bore this message:

Spokradas gesedlik shikovan, in Lestan ya

years have been in use in Austria for many ears.

DEATH'S VALLEY.

[*With Whistman in April Harper's*]
[ay, do not dream, designer thine,
How hast thou portrayed his dark thy theme;
However late by this dark valley, by its con-
fines, having glimpses of it,
Enter hither with this, claiming my right; make
a symbol, too.
For I have seen many wounded soldiers die,
And find suffering—where their lives pass off
with smiles;
And I have watch'd the death-hours of the old;
And seen the sufferer—when he has no more
The rich, with all his riches and his doctors:
And seen the poor, in meagreness and poverty;
And I myself for long, O Death, have breathed my
very thanks
Amid the nearness and the silent thought-of thee,
And out of these things, brief
Make a scene, a song, (but not fear of thee,
For I have seen thee drink, and drink, and I de-

...fear thee,
for celebrate the struggle, or contention, or hard-
ied knot),
or the broad blessed light and perfect air, with
meadows, rippling daisies, and trees and flowers
and grass,
and the low hum of living breeze—and in the midst
god's beautiful eternal right hand,
cher, holiest minister of heaven—thee, enjoy
ther, a rule at last of all.
Hon from the bosom of the artifice-knot all'd life,
west, peaceful, welcome Death.

Self-Adjustable to Conversation.
At the Hartmanns—Wife: Have we to in-
quire of the Kosbachs?
Husband—Awfully tiresome people, but
we must not slight them, I suppose.
At the Kosbachs
Husband—What have you to say in an invita-
tion from the Hartmanns. Must we accept?
Husband—It will be a dreadfully dull
dinner again, but I guess there is no getting
at it.

ss, bunches, bony tumors,
t, and in fact, in every case
is needed, use Gombault's
preparation ever made equals
ults, safety and economy.
ts.
O., Sole Importers, Cleveland, O.